

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained sodium salicylate, camphor, menthol, extracts of plant drugs, including cascara sagrada and belladonna, a small amount of sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that each bottle containing the same bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, "* * * Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Lagrippe, * * * Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomachache, Neuralgia, Sciatica * * * Rheumatism * * *" which said statements were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 31, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10760. Misbranding of Sex-Co restorative tablets. U. S. v. 6 Packages of Sex-Co Restorative Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15671. S. No. C-3342.)

On November 29, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 packages of Sex-Co restorative tablets, remaining in the original packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Clyde Collins Co., Memphis, Tenn., on or about April 5, 1921, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets contained strychnine, extract of damiana, iron, and a phosphorus compound, coated with calcium carbonate and talc, colored red.*

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, appearing in the label of the box containing the same and in the accompanying circular, (box label) "Sex-Co Restorative Tablets. Strength * * * Energy * * * Aphrodisiac * * *," (circular) "* * * Sex-Co Tablets are especially prepared for the treatment of Men and Women who are in a run-down condition, such as Bad Blood, Sexual Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Wasting Diseases and Nervous Conditions Of All Kinds. * * * We do not know of any other preparation on the market to equal Sex-Co Tablets, for deficiency in sexual vitality. Take Sex-Co Tablets for several weeks and note your improvement. Even your complexion will remarkably show the beneficial effects. * * * Take Sex-Co Tablets Regularly if you want to obtain the very best results. Do not miss a Single day," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 16, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10761. Misbranding of Allan's compound extract of damiana. U. S. v. 19 Bottles, et al, of Allan's Compound Extract of Damiana. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 15672, 15673, 15674, 15675. S. No. C-3338.)

On or about December 3, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels and on February 11, 1922, amended libels, praying the seizure and condemnation of 28 small bottles and 14 large bottles of Allan's compound extract of damiana, remaining in the original packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 6, 1918, May 8, 1920, and May 26 and October 6, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of extracts of plant drugs, including nuxvomica, sugar, alcohol, and water.